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HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN CANADA 1915-1916

The survey of historical activities in Canada published in the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW for September, 1915, covered roughly the period from July, 1914, to July, 1915. The present survey deals in a similar way with the period July, 1915, to July, 1916. Inevitably the European war has adversely affected historical, as well as all other activities in Canada. An increasing number of men and women previously engaged in historical research have offered their services, in one capacity or another, in connection with the war. Those who have not been able to go overseas, are doing equally necessary work on this side of the water in connection with the Red Cross, Patriotic Fund, or one or other of the various organizations created to meet special problems arising out of the national emergency. Many interesting and at other times important projects of an historical nature have necessarily been put aside until after the war, but not abandoned. Even publications that were ready for the printer last year have been allowed to stand, because of the shortage of paper. On every side one feels the growing realization that Canadians, like their fellow countrymen in the mother country, in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the other parts of the British empire, must conserve all their energies and all their resources for the successful prosecution of the war. Consequently these must be lean years in Canada from the point of view of historical research, and the present survey represents a lean harvest in the field of historical activities.

ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATION, AND EQUIPMENT

Little can be added to what was said in last year's survey, so far as the dominion archives are concerned. The policy recommended by the royal commission appointed to enquire into the state of the public records is still the policy of the government, but the contemplated enlargement of the archives building, and extension of its activities, must necessarily wait until after the

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war. The dominion archivist, Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, is at present "somewhere in Flanders" superintending the collection of material of historical interest in connection with the war, and particularly in connection with Canada's part therein.

Suitable provision is being made in the new parliament buildings in Winnipeg for the preservation and arrangement of the archives of Manitoba. Despite unfavorable conditions in the past, the provincial librarian, who is also custodian of the archives, has managed to bring together a quantity of valuable source material relating to the history of Manitoba. Good use has already been made of these documents, notably in connection with the preparation of E. H. Oliver's *Canadian north-west*, noted in last year's survey. The government of Manitoba has appointed a board of trustees, consisting of the speaker of the legislative assembly, Mr. Martin of the University of Manitoba, and Mr. C. N. Bell of Winnipeg, a well-known authority on the early history of the province, for the purpose of organizing the archives bureau and utilizing its new quarters to the best advantage. The board will at the same time help to revive the historical society of Manitoba, which in the past has done good work, but which in recent years has for various reasons fallen upon hard times. Provision will be made in the new parliament buildings for the society.

The work of collecting and preserving the archives of the province of Saskatchewan, initiated by Mr. John Hawkes, the provincial librarian, and carried on by the provincial archivist, Mr. William Trant, has been successfully continued during the last twelve months. The early records of towns and settlements are slowly coming in, as well as narratives connected with the fur trade, the northwest rebellions, and so forth. "Last year's work," writes the archivist, "included a feature of special interest and importance. The old battlefields of the Rebellion of 1885, Fish Creek, Batoche, and the historic spots in the Duck Lake District, all in danger of being overgrown or obliterated by settlement, were carefully gone over, numerous photographs taken, and first hand personal information gathered from participants in the rebellion on either side." Mr. Trant has recently been in touch with Mr. Edgar Dewdney, formerly governor of the northwest territories, who has kindly promised to

allow him to select material from his documents and other records of the rebellion of 1885. The original settlers and early public men of Saskatchewan are rapidly thinning out, and it is gratifying to find the province alive to the necessity of securing all the material possible for the use of future historians and investigators.

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL

Within the last twelve months there has been added to the manuscript collections of the dominion archives a large number of very important documents. The following list will give some indication of the character of the newly acquired material: military and naval despatches, 1758-1774; Nova Scotia state papers, 1815-1820; journals of Admiral Boscawen, 1755, 1758; Chatham manuscripts; memoirs regarding the discovery of the western coast of North America; expedition from New England against Cape Breton in 1747; journal of travels in North America, 1764-65; journal of a voyage by Pierre Esprit Radisson, 1684; observations on a voyage to Canada by John Nelson, 1682; letter book of Samuel Vetch at Annapolis Royal, 1711-1713; journal of Samuel Hearne, 1770-1772; journal and letter books of Captain Michael Richards in Newfoundland, 1700-1703; papers relating to the south whale fishery; papers relating to French encroachments in America; journal of a voyage by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1789; Egerton manuscripts; Shelburne papers; Hudson's bay company's journals at York Fort, 1727-1731; Fort Albany, 1727-1732; Prince of Wales Fort, 1724, 1726-31; Render's journal, 1730-31; letter books relating to Indian affairs, transferred from the department of Indian affairs of Canada, 1829-1867; Colonel Napier's letter books, 1838-1857; Chesley's private letter book, 1847-1857; correspondence from Indian agents, 1826-1829, 1849-1857; proceedings of councils and conferences with Indians of lower Canada, 1826-1840; letter books of the governors-general, 1844-1870, transferred from the governor-general's office; original loyalist muster-rolls, 1777-1782; letters to Sir Louis Lafontaine, 1830-1855, obtained from the seminary of St. Sulpice; papers relating to Iberville's expedition to Hudson's bay, 1698; marriage contracts of Louis Jolliet and Robert Giffard; papers relating to L. J. Papineau; John Frost's remarks on the expedition against Canada, 1760; jour-

nal of John McDonnell of the North-west company, from Lachine to the Red river, 1793; an account of lake Superior, by John Johnston, 1807; an account of the department of Fond du Lac or Mississippi, by George Henry Monk, 1807; letters of Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona); letter book of Joseph Frobisher, 1787-1788; memoirs of Montcalm; Ermatinger papers; journals and letter books of the American fur company, 1827-1832.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND CALENDARS

The *Report of the work of the public archives for the year 1915* (Canada), records satisfactory progress in the preparation of the great card index to the manuscripts. Documents covering the important period of the war of 1812-14 are indexed, with the exception of about half a dozen volumes. Out of the 1850 volumes of manuscript forming the military series, 326 are now completely indexed on cards. Over 200,000 cards have been added to the index since the last report was issued.

The chief of the index division gives in his report a long list of topics upon which information has been sought from the archives during the last year or so. The following are selected more or less at random from the list: information as to the island of Anticosti; the sixteenth article of the treaty of Ghent; De Watteville's regiment; life of Bishop Strachan; the war of 1812; united empire loyalists; early history of Qu'Appellee valley, Manitoba; the North-west company; Mackenzie's expedition to the Pacific in 1793; the Fenian raid on Manitoba in 1870; title deeds of Fighting island, Detroit river; care of the insane during French period; Crown Point; battle of the Long Sault, 1660; Daniel Boone; question of the clergy reserves; Red river settlement; early history of Saskatchewan; currency question in 1767; John Jacob Actor and the war of 1812; John Henry's secret political mission to the United States in 1809-11; history of banking in Canada; the Mississippi valley in 1675; rebellion of 1837-38.

The *Transactions* of the Royal society of Canada for 1915 contain the usual bibliographies of Canadian geology, zoology, botany, and entomology. The Ontario library association has prepared, and the department of education of Ontario has published, a *Brief bibliography of Canadian history*, as well as a

Selected list of books for public libraries. The library of the legislative assembly of Ontario has issued a supplementary *Catalogue* of books acquired 1913-1915. Reverend Father Hugolin has compiled an *Inventaire des travaux, livres, brochures, feuillets et autres écrits concernant la tempérance publiés par les Pères Franciscains du Canada de 1906 à 1915*. A very full bibliography is appended to the recent life of Sandford Fleming, which is alluded to elsewhere in this survey.

PUBLICATION OF SOURCE MATERIAL

The forthcoming *Report of the Canadian archives* will contain a series of "Papers relating to the surrender of Fort St. Johns and Fort Chambly, 1775, and a number of ordinances of Governor Carleton, Haldimand, and others, 1768-1791." The marginal references on one of these, relating to fire protection, is not without interest. They read: "Three officers shall be appointed for the Towne of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, who shall be called Overseers of the Chimnies — The Chimnies shall be swept at the appointed times by persons employed by the said Overseers — Householders who refuse to let their Chimnies be swept by Persons employed for that purpose by the said Overseers shall be liable to a Penalty of One Spanish Dollar — Half of it shall belong to the King and half to the Overseer of the Chimnies."

The forthcoming *Eleventh report* of the bureau of archives of Ontario will contain a continuation of the journals of the legislative assembly of upper Canada for 1822 and succeeding years. An appreciative article on the archives of British Columbia will be found in the *New York Nation*, November 18, 1916. The issue of the *Journal of the Royal united service institution* for August, 1915, contains Lieutenant W. A. Gordon's "Journal of the siege of Louisburg." In the last volume of the *Bulletin des recherches historiques* may be found "Une lettre inédite du Marquis de Denonville;" and "Ordonnance inédite de M. de Fleury Deschambault concernant les rues de Montréal en 1715;" also "Notes et documents nouveaux sur la fondateur de Montréal." The *Publications* of the American Jewish historical society contain "Proceedings relating to the expulsion of Ezekiel Hart from the house of assembly of Lower Canada," and "Unpublished Canadian state papers relating to Benjamin Hart."

MEETINGS AND PUBLISHED TRANSACTIONS

The thirty-fifth¹ annual meeting of the Royal society of Canada was held in Ottawa, May 16-18, 1916. The following papers were read, and will appear in the *Transactions*: "An historic war crop—the wheat crop of 1915" by C. C. James; "The notable story of Alexander Ross" by George Bryce; "The contest for the command of lake Ontario in 1812-13" by Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank; "Joseph Howe and the Anti-confederation league" by Lawrence J. Burpee; "Place-names in the southern Rockies" by James White; "Jolliet and Dollier on lake Erie (1669-1670), some identifications" by James H. Coyne; "Pierre Du Calvet" by Mr. Justice Riddell; "Place nomenclature of the maritime provinces" by W. F. Ganong; "Loyalists of Connecticut" by W. H. Siebert; "The king *vs.* David McLane" by Mr. Justice Riddell. The presidential address in section II, by Mr. Adam Shortt, was on "The economic effects of the war on Canada." In the French section, the following papers were submitted: "Une mission Canadienne au Japon" by Rodolphe Lemieux; "Deux études,"—the relations between Bishop Briand and Governor Carleton, and episodes of the American invasion of Canada in 1775-76,—by Abbé A. H. Gosselin; "Un essai d'arbitrage international"—with particular reference to the origin and work of the international joint commission, by one of the members of the commission, Mr. P. B. Mignault; "Introduction à l'étude de l'économie politique" by Edouard Montpetit; "Un chapitre d'histoire contemporaine" by Mgr. L. A. Paquet; "La prévôté de Québec" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "Origine de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste, 1636-1836" by Benjamin Sulte; "Les tribunaux et les officiers de justice à Montréal, sous le régime Français, 1648-1760" by E. Z. Massicotte; "Montalembert et le Canada" by Antonio Perrault; and "Les transformations de la société Canadienne après la conquête. Les quatre années du gouvernement militaire anglaise" by Léon Gérin.

Among various important questions dealt with at the last meeting of the Royal society, it was decided that as the fiftieth anniversary of confederation will fall on July 1, 1917, the next

¹ The words "thirty-third general meeting" at the beginning of the second paragraph, p. 239, of the REVIEW for September, 1915 should read "thirty-fourth."

annual meeting of the society will be devoted to the consideration of historical and other questions relating to confederation and the progress of the dominion since 1867. A strong resolution was also adopted urging the Canadian government to establish a national library at the earliest opportunity. It was pointed out in the resolution that the library of parliament is not in any proper sense a national library; that it serves only the needs of parliament; that it contains at present over 300,000 volumes; that as a legislative library one-third of this number is amply sufficient; and that the remaining 200,000 volumes might very properly be utilized as the nucleus of a national collection.

As a matter of record, it may be convenient to list here the Canadian historical societies that are associated or affiliated with the Royal society. All these societies send delegates and submit reports to the Royal society at its annual meeting: Ontario historical society, Waterloo historical society, Niagara historical society, Women's Canadian historical society of Ottawa, Elgin historical and scientific institute, United empire loyalists' association of Canada, Women's Canadian historical society of Toronto, Huron institute, Historic landmarks association, Literary and historical society of Quebec, Nova Scotia historical society, New Brunswick historical society.

The *Annual report* of the Ontario historical society for 1915 contains the proceedings of the society for the past year, including the address of the president, Clarence M. Warner, on "The growth of Canadian national feeling;" the report of the historic sites and monuments committee; and the reports of affiliated societies. The report of the president closed with the following paragraph: "The optimism which has permeated our people since the days when our pioneers fought to establish themselves in the wilderness will stand by us through these dark days. We at home should remember that our duty is not a light one. And when the struggle is over and those who are fighting for everything that is best in this life have won the victory, all Canadians will do their share in caring for the wounded, relieving the distress and honoring those who have given their lives to guarantee us liberty and freedom." A proposal to change the form of the society's publication from an annual to a quarterly was considered, but it was decided to take no action until after the war.

The tenth annual meeting of the Champlain society was held in Toronto, October 27, 1915. The *Tenth annual report*, issued later, notes that the society's roll is complete and that it is possible to add new libraries or members only as old members resign or vacancies are caused by death. Since the last annual meeting the second volume of Knox and the third of Lescarbot have been issued; the third volume of Knox and David Thompson's *Narrative* are nearly ready for delivery by the printers. Colonel William Wood's *War of 1812* is well on the way, and the first volume of Champlain's works is in the hands of the printers.

Since the publication of the last survey, volume six of the *Transactions* of the Women's Canadian historical society of Ottawa has been published. The principal contents were noted last year. The same society has also issued in pamphlet form an address by Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the conservation commission of Canada, entitled "Some historical reflections relating to the war."

The York pioneer and historical society has issued its *Forty-sixth annual report, 1915*. Papers were read during the year on the "One hundredth anniversary of Lundy's Lane" by Robert Hazelton; "Personal reminiscences (of the Fenian raid of 1866)" by Captain Fahey; and "The Horning family" by Philip Horning.

As many of the Canadian historical societies are late in issuing their transactions this year, it will be necessary to postpone any statement as to their contents to next year's survey.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The following articles of a historical nature may be noted, in the periodicals named:

Canadian magazine (Toronto): "Fixing the border line" by J. M. Tait; "Old-time travel through the Yellowhead pass" by E. P. Weaver; "Defence of Canada" by L. G. Power; "Christmas days famous in Canadian history" by G. L. Steinmetz; "Diary of Robert Campbell" by G. W. Bartlett; "Eddy's war" by R. F. Dixon; "Trail of the old régime" by M. O. Hammond; "Ashes of history: events recalled by the parliament buildings fire at Ottawa" by M. O. Hammond; "Batoche: a forgotten

capital" by H. W. Hewitt; "The battle of Windmill Point" by G. C. Wells; and "Soldiering in Canada fifty-five years ago" by George Bryce.

Revue Canadienne (Montreal): "Nos luttes constitutionnelles (1791-1840)" by Lionel Groulx; "Un conseil de guerre à Montréal, 1757" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "Un sauveur de la race Acadienne" by L. E. Cousineau; "Les bibliothèques Canadiennes et leur histoire" by A. E. Fateux; "Sir Louis Hippolyte La Fontaine" by M. B. de la Bruère; "Notes historiques sur les écoles d'agriculture" by J. C. Chapais; "Le projet d'union de 1822" by J. H. Lapointe.

University magazine (Montreal): "A new imperial allegiance" by R. A. Falconer; "The day after confederation" by C. W. Colby; "Champlain's explorations in 1615" by C. W. Colby; "International joint commission" by L. J. Burpee; "Sir William Van Horne" by W. Vaughan.

Bulletin des recherches historiques (Beauceville): "L'Origine du chien d'or;" "La Marcéchaussée à Montréal" by E. Z. Massicotte; "Ambroise d'Aubenton" by Régis Roy; "Biographies Canadiennes" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "La famille Dufrost de le Gemmeraye" by E. Z. Massicotte; "La colonization du Canada sous la domination française;" "La rivière de la cabane aux Taupiers" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "La campagne du gouverneur Denonville contre les Tsonnontouans" by Pierre-Georges Roy; "François Cazeau" by Benjamin Sulte.

La Nouvelle France (Quebec): "De la manière d'écrire l'histoire au Canada" by R. P. Alexis.

Mention may be made also of the following: "The colonial post office" by William Smith, in the *American historical review*, February, 1916; "Our Canadian-American high court" by L. J. Burpee, in the *American review of reviews*, January, 1916; "Case of Canada" in the *New republic*, July 3, 1915; "Military traditions of Canada" by A. G. Bradley in *Living age*, January 8, 1916; "Language question in Canada" in the *Outlook*, February 16, 1916.

The following books and articles relate to Canada's participation in the European war: *Canada in Flanders*, by Sir Max Aitken (Toronto, 1915); *Battle story of Canada*, by A. B. Tucker (Toronto, 1915); *Canada and the war*, by M. Haydon (Bristol,

1915); *Canada at war*, by Sir Robert L. Borden; "Canada in war-time," by O. D. Skelton, in *Political quarterly*, May, 1915; "Canada at war," by A. MacMechan, in the *Nation*, January 6, 1916; "Canada in war time," by F. Strother, in *World's work*, March, 1916; "Spirit of the west," in *Outlook*, January 19, 1916; "Canada to the rescue" in *Literary digest*, May 15, 1915; "Canada's part in empire," by M. Joy, in *New republic*, May 29, 1915; "Canada in war time," by E. Porritt, in *Edinburgh review*, July, 1915; "War spirit in Canada," by J. P. Gerrie, in *American review of reviews*, July, 1915. It may be convenient to note here two volumes of war documents issued by the Canadian government: *Copies of proclamations, orders-in-council and documents relating to the European war*; and *First supplement* to the above, both published in 1915. The latter contains 200 pages of Canadian war legislation, in addition to the imperial war documents. The Canadian bank of commerce is publishing an interesting series of *Letters from the front*, written by employees of the bank who are serving with the Canadian overseas forces.

MONOGRAPHS AND GENERAL TREATISES

One of the interesting historical publications of the past few months is Edouard Richard's *Acadie*. This important work relating to the history of the Acadians appeared originally in English some years ago, Richard's manuscript having been translated by Rev. Father Drummond, S. J., of St. Boniface college, Manitoba. It is now for the first time published in French, with notes by H. d'Arles. Beckles Willson's *Strathcona*,² mentioned in the last survey as being in preparation, has since been published in two substantial volumes. L. J. Burpee's *Sandford Fleming: empire builder* also appeared through the Oxford university press, toward the end of 1915. R. D. Cahall's *Sovereign council of New France; a study in Canadian constitutional history*³ has been issued as one of the *Studies in history, economics and public law* of Columbia university. Another important work bearing upon Canadian history is L. S. Mayo's *Jeffrey Amherst* (New York, 1916).⁴ Henry M. Ami's *Canada*

² Reviewed *ante*, 2: 611-613.

³ Reviewed in this number.

⁴ To be reviewed later.

and Newfoundland (London, 1915), is a careful and accurate piece of work. W. O. Raymond's *Alexander McNutt and the pre-loyalist settlement* is a work relating to the early history of New Brunswick, which should have been included in last year's survey. L. J. A. Derome's *Le Canada ecclésiastique* (Montreal, 1915), deals rather exhaustively with a particular phase of the history of the French province. Another book of interest to students of Quebec history is the *Armorial du Canada Français*, by E. Z. Massicotte and Régis Roy, of which the first part appeared in 1915. Colonel William Wood, of Quebec, has several books ready for publication, but these, like so many things literary and otherwise, have been held up by the European war. One is an entertaining book of water travel on the lower Saint Lawrence, entitled *Alouette: life on the salt St. Lawrence*. The Alouette is, by the way, the sea lark of Quebec. Another is *Select British documents on the Canadian war of 1812*, one of the forthcoming publications of the Champlain society. Colonel Wood's is the first systematic selection concerned with the naval and military aspects of the whole Canadian scene of action. It will be in three volumes, with introduction, notes, maps, plans and other illustrations. A third book by Colonel Wood awaiting publication is his *Five invasions of Canada*. It will be issued by Glasgow, Brook, and company of Toronto. The same author has also completed two new volumes for the *Chronicles of Canada* series: *Carleton* and *The Ursulines*.

A work of unusual interest is Reverend Odoric-Marie Jouve's *Les Franciscains et le Canada*, the first volume of which, dealing with *L'Établissement de la foi 1615-1629*, has lately been published in Quebec. This is the first attempt to write a complete history of the Recollets, the first missionaries in Canada. Father Campbell's *Pioneer laymen of North America*, the first volume of which is now published, forms a companion work to his *Pioneer priests of North America*. He writes of such early Canadians as Samuel de Champlain, Charles Le Moyne, Maisonneuve, Charles de la Tour, and Pierre Esprit Radisson. A scholarly piece of work based on original sources is Mack Eastman's *Church and state in early Canada* (Edinburgh, 1915). Two useful contributions to the literature of the war of 1812

are Colonel William Wood's *The war with the United States*, and F. A. Updyke's *Diplomacy of the war of 1812*.⁵

Two somewhat important works that are at present appearing serially in magazines, are Reverend A. W. H. Eaton's "Chapters in the history of Halifax" (in *Americana*), and Mr. George Bryce's "The real Strathcona" (in the *Canadian magazine*). Mr. L. J. Burpee has completed, for publication by the Oxford university press, *Fur traders of the west*, dealing with various phases of the early western fur trade and including several old journals illustrating the relations between the fur trade and western exploration. Mr. Archibald MacMechan has completed his *Winning of popular government* for the *Chronicles of Canada* series.

Considerable material has appeared in pamphlet form during the last twelve months, of which the following may be noted: *Letters of a pioneer* (Mount Forest, 1916) by A. D. Fordyce; *Sketches of the early days of Fergus* (Mount Forest, 1916) by A. W. Wright; *Fur trade in the Columbia river basin prior to 1811* (Portland, 1915) by T. C. Elliott; *The story of the Hurons* (Toronto, 1915) by E. J. Hathaway; *The Yukon-Alaska international boundary* (Ottawa, 1914) by D. D. Cairnes; *Problems and suggestions* (Ottawa, 1916) by C. A. Magrath; *International problems and public service* (Ottawa, 1916) by C. A. Magrath and James A. Tawney; *Sir Seoras Uilleam Ros. Being an appreciation of the late Sir G. W. Ross, written in the Gaelic language* (Toronto, 1915); *The manor house of Lacolle* (Montreal, 1915) by W. D. Lighthall; *The battle of York, 1813* (Toronto, 1915) by Barlow Cumberland; *A Canadian's view of the battle of Plattsburg, A Canadian's view of the battle of New Orleans*, and *The century of peace and its significance* (Toronto, 1915) by Mr. Justice Riddell; *Martyrs' Hill, site of St. Ignace II* (Montreal, 1915) by A. E. Jones; *The defense of Canada* (Toronto, 1914) by Christopher West.

In the house of commons *Debates* (Canada), Vol. L., No. 16, February 3, 1906, will be found a rather dramatic paragraph in that usually prosaic publication. One of the members was discussing the question of the fisheries, and the record of his speech

⁵ Reviewed *ante*, 2: 574-575.

breaks off abruptly. The following paragraph closes this somewhat historic number of "Hansard:"

"9 p. m. At this juncture Mr. C. R. Stewart, Chief Door-keeper of the House of Commons, came hurriedly into the chamber and called out, 'There is a big fire in the reading room; everybody get out quickly.' The sitting was immediately suspended without formality, and members, officials and visitors in the galleries fled from the chamber, some being almost overcome by the rapidly advancing smoke and flames before reaching a place of safety. The fire, which had originated in the reading room, gained momentum with extraordinary rapidity and was soon beyond control. It continued till the following day, resulting in the almost total destruction of the Parliament buildings, with the loss of several lives."

MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES

With this important branch of historical activities in Canada is particularly associated the Historic landmarks association of Canada, and the committee on historic sites and monuments of the Ontario historical society. Both of these organizations are doing excellent work in furthering the preservation and marking of sites associated with memorable incidents in the history of Canada. The *Annual report*, 1916, of the Historic landmarks association contains, in addition to a preliminary guide to historical societies in Canada, a tentative list of historic sites in Canada and Newfoundland. Among the more recent tablets and other memorials are the following: tablet in St. Thomas' church, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, to mark the birthplace of the Roman Catholic church in Canada. On June 24, 1610, Membertou, chief of the Micmaes, was baptised on this spot. The tablet was unveiled just 305 years afterwards, by Chief Joseph Labrador. The twelfth international geological congress did appropriate honor to the "father of Canadian geology," Sir William Edmond Logan, by placing a tablet in a wall of limestone at Gaspé, where Logan began his work. The surrounding property has been set apart as a park, bearing the name of the great geologist. In 1913 the Canadian government erected monuments at Crysler's Farm, Lundy Lane and Chateaugay, to commemorate battlefields of the war of 1812. The

same year the citizens of Thorold, Ontario, erected on the battle-field of Beaverdams a stone monument, over the last resting place of a number of American soldiers, whose bodies had been disinterred in digging the new Welland canal. The memorial to the fur traders at Fort William, Ontario, mentioned in last year's survey, was erected in April, 1916.

ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

In the *Summary report* of the geological survey of Canada, 1915, Mr. E. Sapir records progress in the division of ethnology and Mr. Halan I. Smith in the division of archæology. Mr. Sapir has made considerable progress on his monograph, *The Na-dene languages*. A preliminary report on the subject has already been published in the *American anthropologist*. As a result of his visit to the meeting of the American anthropological association at San Francisco, where an important methodological problem presented itself in regard to the chronological reconstruction of aboriginal American culture, Mr. Sapir has prepared a memoir on "Time perspective in aboriginal American culture," which will be published in the near future. A beginning has also been made in the preparation for publication of such Nootka texts as refer to legendary family history. These, with translations and editorial comments, will make an extensive memoir. The large body of other Nootka texts, including miscellaneous tales and such as refer to ethnological matters, will be worked up for publication as separate sets.

A considerable amount of important field work in ethnology was carried out in 1915, in different parts of Canada, including an intensive study of the social organization in its static aspect, of nine or ten Tsimshian tribes formerly living along the Skeena river and on the adjacent coast of British Columbia. At the other end of the dominion, part of the summer was spent in the collection of folk tales among the French Canadians of Kamouraska county, province of Quebec. The field thus opened up has proved unexpectedly rich and valuable and is obviously destined to throw considerable light on the interrelations of European and aboriginal folklore. As a partial result of this survey, Mr. C. M. Barbeau has prepared for publication by the American folklore society a memoir on French Canadian folk

tales. The same officer has also prepared, for publication by the dominion parks commission, a popular guide-book to the study of the Indians formerly inhabiting the region now occupied by the Rocky mountains parks in Alberta and British Columbia. Valuable field work was also done among the Iroquois of the Six Nations reserve, Ontario; among the Athabaskan tribes of British Columbia and the Yukon; and among the Ojibwa. Among the important manuscripts recently acquired are: "Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian," "Studies of the Beothuk and Micmac of Newfoundland," "The Labrador Eskimo," "Dakota ethnology," and several interesting Nootka texts.

The *Archaeologist* reports a number of valuable additions to the collections in the museum, and a good deal of useful field work, including survey work at the prehistoric Iroquoian village site near Roebuck, Ontario; mound exploration in the valley of the Assiniboine, Manitoba; and in British Columbia. Photographs were obtained of several petroglyphs on Vancouver island. Research has also been carried on in connection with the archæology of Merigomish harbor, Nova Scotia.

The following publications have been issued in the anthropological series, by the geological survey: "The social organization of the Winnebago Indians" by Paul Rodin; "Literary aspects of North American mythology" by Paul Rodin; "A sketch of the social organization of the Nass river Indians" by Edward Sapir. Several papers falling within this department have already been noted in the *Transactions* of the Royal society of Canada. In the *Annual archaeological report* for 1915 (Ontario), the director of the Ontario museum, Dr. R. B. Orr, has two papers, one on "The Mississaugas" and the other on "The Indian game of dice." Colonel G. E. Laidlaw continues his series of papers on "Ontario effigy pipes in stone," and also has a paper on "Ojibwa myths and tales." Dean Harris contributes an article on "The practice of medicine and surgery by the Canadian tribes in Champlain's time."

A work of peculiar interest is James P. Howley's *The Beothucks or Red Indians; the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland* (Cambridge, 1915). The *Summary report* of the geological survey of Canada for 1915 contains an account by R. M.

Anderson of the "Canadian arctic expedition, 1915," including valuable ethnological information relating to the Eskimo. A. G. Morice has a series of articles in *La Nouvelle France*: "Essai sur l'origine des Dénés de l'Amérique du Nord," and has also issued in pamphlet form "Chasta Costa and the Déné languages of the north." C. M. Barbeau has published a work on *Huron and Wyandot mythology*, Ottawa, 1915. Colonel Laidlaw has an article on "Primitive fishhooks" in *Rod and gun* (Toronto), and in the *Archaeological bulletin* contributes a series of "Archaeological notes on Victoria county, Ontario." Dr. F. G. Speck has two monographs in the anthropological series of the Victoria museum (Ottawa): *Family hunting territories and social life of various Algonkian bands of the Ottawa valley*, and *Myths and folk-lore of the Temiskaming Algonquin and Timagami Ojibwa*.

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